



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/587,764	07/28/2006	Helerson Kemmer	3770	2112

7590
Striker Striker & Stenby
103 East Neck Road
Huntington, NY 11743

09/03/2008

EXAMINER

VILAKAZI, SIZO BINDA

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
----------	--------------

3747

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
-----------	---------------

09/03/2008

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

DETAILED ACTION

The Amendments and Applicant Arguments submitted on 05/07/2008 have been received and its contents have been carefully considered.

Claim 7 has been cancelled.

Claims 1-6, and 8-10 are presented for examination.

Double Patenting

1. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the “right to exclude” granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

2. Claims 1-3, 5, 6, and 9 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-3, 5, and 6 of U.S. Patent

Art Unit: 3747

No. 7,360,526. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because:

- a. The addition of the booster capacitor is an obvious means of providing the increased holding value as set forth in the claims of Patent 7,360,526.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 4 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kemmer as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Hoenig et al. (Patent Number 6,250,286 B1).

5. In Re claim 4, Hoenig et al. disclose a method wherein the current profile of the booster current is switched to a longer duration by applying multiple booster pulses (Column 6, Lines 26-29)

6. In Re claim 8, Hoenig et al. do not disclose a method wherein the current profile of the booster current is switched from the increased value or the longer duration to the standard value and duration as soon as the voltage of the booster capacitor falls below a lower threshold.

7. However, a decrease in the profile of the booster current after multiple longer duration injections is inherent in the nature of the apparatus, as eventually the capacitor voltage can no longer support said injections.

8. The setting of a safety factor is commonly known practice in the art

9. Thus it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the method disclosed by Hoenig et al. in the above described manner to arrive at the current invention.

Response to Arguments

10. Applicant's arguments, see Pages 7-9, filed 05/07/2008, with respect to Claim 7 have been fully considered and are persuasive. The rejection of Claim 7 has been withdrawn.

11. The examiner further states that the amendments to claim 1 would put this application in position for allowance if not for the obviousness-type double patenting.

Conclusion

12. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

Art Unit: 3747

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to SIZO B. VILAKAZI whose telephone number is (571)270-3926. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F: 10:00am-5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen K. Cronin can be reached on (571) 272-4536. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Application/Control Number: 10/587,764

Page 6

Art Unit: 3747

/Stephen K. Cronin/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 3747